105TH CONGRESS 1ST SESSION

S. 543

AN ACT

- To provide certain protections to volunteers, nonprofit organizations, and governmental entities in lawsuits based on the activities of volunteers.
 - 1 Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-
 - 2 tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
 - 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.
 - 4 This Act may be cited as the "Volunteer Protection
 - 5 Act of 1997".

1 SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSE.

	2 '	The \mathfrak{C}	Congress	finds	and	declares	that-
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- (1) the willingness of volunteers to offer their services is deterred by the potential for liability actions against them;
 - (2) as a result, many nonprofit public and private organizations and governmental entities, including voluntary associations, social service agencies, educational institutions, and other civic programs, have been adversely affected by the withdrawal of volunteers from boards of directors and service in other capacities;
 - (3) the contribution of these programs to their communities is thereby diminished, resulting in fewer and higher cost programs than would be obtainable if volunteers were participating;
 - (4) because Federal funds are expended on useful and cost-effective social service programs, many of which are national in scope, depend heavily on volunteer participation, and represent some of the most successful public-private partnerships, protection of volunteerism through clarification and limitation of the personal liability risks assumed by the volunteer in connection with such participation is an appropriate subject for Federal legislation;

1	(5) services and goods provided by volunteers
2	and nonprofit organizations would often otherwise be
3	provided by private entities that operate in interstate
4	commerce;
5	(6) due to high liability costs and unwarranted
6	litigation costs, volunteers and nonprofit organiza-
7	tions face higher costs in purchasing insurance,
8	through interstate insurance markets, to cover their
9	activities; and
10	(7) clarifying and limiting the liability risk as-
11	sumed by volunteers is an appropriate subject for
12	Federal legislation because—
13	(A) of the national scope of the problems
14	created by the legitimate fears of volunteers
15	about frivolous, arbitrary, or capricious law-
16	suits;
17	(B) the citizens of the United States de-
18	pend on, and the Federal Government expends
19	funds on, and provides tax exemptions and
20	other consideration to, numerous social pro-
21	grams that depend on the services of volun-
22	teers;
23	(C) it is in the interest of the Federal Gov-
24	ernment to encourage the continued operation

of volunteer service organizations and contribu-

- tions of volunteers because the Federal Government lacks the capacity to carry out all of the
 services provided by such organizations and volunteers; and
 - (D)(i) liability reform for volunteers, will promote the free flow of goods and services, lessen burdens on interstate commerce and uphold constitutionally protected due process rights; and
 - (ii) therefore, liability reform is an appropriate use of the powers contained in article 1, section 8, clause 3 of the United States Constitution, and the fourteenth amendment to the United States Constitution.
- 15 (b) Purpose.—The purpose of this Act is to promote
 16 the interests of social service program beneficiaries and
 17 taxpayers and to sustain the availability of programs, non18 profit organizations, and governmental entities that de19 pend on volunteer contributions by reforming the laws to
 20 provide certain protections from liability abuses related to
 21 volunteers serving nonprofit organizations and govern22 mental entities.

1	SEC. 3. PREEMPTION AND ELECTION OF STATE NON-
2	APPLICABILITY.
3	(a) Preemption.—This Act preempts the laws of
4	any State to the extent that such laws are inconsistent
5	with this Act, except that this Act shall not preempt any
6	State law that provides additional protection from liability
7	relating to volunteers or to any category of volunteers in
8	the performance of services for a nonprofit organization
9	or governmental entity.
10	(b) Election of State Regarding Non-
11	APPLICABILITY.—This Act shall not apply to any civil ac-
12	tion in a State court against a volunteer in which all par-
13	ties are citizens of the State if such State enacts a statute
14	in accordance with State requirements for enacting legisla-
15	tion—
16	(1) citing the authority of this subsection;
17	(2) declaring the election of such State that this
18	Act shall not apply, as of a date certain, to such civil
19	action in the State; and
20	(3) containing no other provisions.
21	SEC. 4. LIMITATION ON LIABILITY FOR VOLUNTEERS.
22	(a) Liability Protection for Volunteers.—Ex-
23	cept as provided in subsections (b) and (d), no volunteer
24	of a nonprofit organization or governmental entity shall
25	be liable for harm caused by an act or omission of the
26	volunteer on behalf of the organization or entity if—

- 1 (1) the volunteer was acting within the scope of 2 the volunteer's responsibilities in the nonprofit orga-3 nization or governmental entity at the time of the 4 act or omission;
 - (2) if appropriate or required, the volunteer was properly licensed, certified, or authorized by the appropriate authorities for the activities or practice in the State in which the harm occurred, where the activities were or practice was undertaken within the scope of the volunteer's responsibilities in the non-profit organization or governmental entity;
 - (3) the harm was not caused by willful or criminal misconduct, gross negligence, reckless misconduct, or a conscious, flagrant indifference to the rights or safety of the individual harmed by the volunteer; and
 - (4) the harm was not caused by the volunteer operating a motor vehicle, vessel, aircraft, or other vehicle for which the State requires the operator or the owner of the vehicle, craft, or vessel to—
 - (A) possess an operator's license; or
- (B) maintain insurance.
- 23 (b) Concerning Responsibility of Volunteers 24 to Organizations and Entities.—Nothing in this sec-25 tion shall be construed to affect any civil action brought

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- 1 by any nonprofit organization or any governmental entity
- 2 against any volunteer of such organization or entity.
- 3 (c) NO EFFECT ON LIABILITY OF ORGANIZATION OR
- 4 Entity.—Nothing in this section shall be construed to af-
- 5 fect the liability of any nonprofit organization or govern-
- 6 mental entity with respect to harm caused to any person.
- 7 (d) Exceptions to Volunteer Liability Pro-
- 8 TECTION.—If the laws of a State limit volunteer liability
- 9 subject to one or more of the following conditions, such
- 10 conditions shall not be construed as inconsistent with this
- 11 section:
- 12 (1) A State law that requires a nonprofit orga-
- 13 nization or governmental entity to adhere to risk
- management procedures, including mandatory train-
- ing of volunteers.
- 16 (2) A State law that makes the organization or
- entity liable for the acts or omissions of its volun-
- teers to the same extent as an employer is liable for
- the acts or omissions of its employees.
- 20 (3) A State law that makes a limitation of li-
- ability inapplicable if the civil action was brought by
- an officer of a State or local government pursuant
- to State or local law.
- 24 (4) A State law that makes a limitation of li-
- ability applicable only if the nonprofit organization

1 or governmental entity provides a financially secure 2 source of recovery for individuals who suffer harm 3 as a result of actions taken by a volunteer on behalf of the organization or entity. A financially secure 5 source of recovery may be an insurance policy within 6 specified limits, comparable coverage from a risk 7 pooling mechanism, equivalent assets, or alternative 8 arrangements that satisfy the State that the organi-9 zation or entity will be able to pay for losses up to 10 a specified amount. Separate standards for different 11 types of liability exposure may be specified.

- 12 (e) Limitation on Punitive Damages Based on 13 the Actions of Volunteers.—
 - (1) General Rule.—Punitive damages may not be awarded against a volunteer in an action brought for harm based on the action of a volunteer acting within the scope of the volunteer's responsibilities to a nonprofit organization or governmental entity unless the claimant establishes by clear and convincing evidence that the harm was proximately caused by an action of such volunteer which constitutes willful or criminal misconduct, or a conscious, flagrant indifference to the rights or safety of the individual harmed.

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1	(2) Construction.—Paragraph (1) does not
2	create a cause of action for punitive damages and
3	does not preempt or supersede any Federal or State
4	law to the extent that such law would further limit
5	the award of punitive damages.
6	(f) Exceptions to Limitations on Liability.—
7	(1) In general.—The limitations on the liabil-
8	ity of a volunteer under this Act shall not apply to
9	any misconduct that—
10	(A) constitutes a crime of violence (as that
11	term is defined in section 16 of title 18, United
12	States Code) or act of international terrorism
13	(as that term is defined in section 2331 of title
14	18) for which the defendant has been convicted
15	in any court;
16	(B) constitutes a hate crime (as that term
17	is used in the Hate Crime Statistics Act (28
18	U.S.C. 534 note));
19	(C) involves a sexual offense, as defined by
20	applicable State law, for which the defendant
21	has been convicted in any court;
22	(D) involves misconduct for which the de-
23	fendant has been found to have violated a Fed-
24	eral or State civil rights law; or

- 1 (E) where the defendant was under the in-2 fluence (as determined pursuant to applicable 3 State law) of intoxicating alcohol or any drug at 4 the time of the misconduct.
- 5 (2) RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.—Nothing in this 6 subsection shall be construed to effect subsection 7 (a)(3) or (e).

8 SEC. 5. LIABILITY FOR NONECONOMIC LOSS.

9 (a) General Rule.—In any civil action against a volunteer, based on an action of a volunteer acting within the scope of the volunteer's responsibilities to a nonprofit organization or governmental entity, the liability of the volunteer for noneconomic loss shall be determined in actordance with subsection (b).

(b) Amount of Liability.—

16 (1) IN GENERAL.—Each defendant who is a 17 volunteer, shall be liable only for the amount of non-18 economic loss allocated to that defendant in direct 19 proportion to the percentage of responsibility of that 20 defendant (determined in accordance with paragraph 21 (2)) for the harm to the claimant with respect to 22 which that defendant is liable. The court shall 23 render a separate judgment against each defendant 24 in an amount determined pursuant to the preceding 25 sentence.

1 (2) Percentage of responsibility.—For 2 purposes of determining the amount of noneconomic 3 loss allocated to a defendant who is a volunteer 4 under this section, the trier of fact shall determine 5 the percentage of responsibility of that defendant for 6 the claimant's harm.

7 SEC. 6. DEFINITIONS.

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- For purposes of this Act:
- 9 (1) Economic Loss.—The term "economic 10 loss" means any pecuniary loss resulting from harm 11 (including the loss of earnings or other benefits re-12 lated to employment, medical expense loss, replace-13 ment services loss, loss due to death, burial costs, 14 and loss of business or employment opportunities) to 15 the extent recovery for such loss is allowed under ap-16 plicable State law.
 - (2) HARM.—The term "harm" includes physical, nonphysical, economic, and noneconomic losses.
 - (3) Noneconomic losses.—The term "non-economic losses" means losses for physical and emotional pain, suffering, inconvenience, physical impairment, mental anguish, disfigurement, loss of enjoyment of life, loss of society and companionship, loss of consortium (other than loss of domestic serv-

1	ice), hedonic damages, injury to reputation and all
2	other nonpecuniary losses of any kind or nature.
3	(4) Nonprofit organization.—The term
4	"nonprofit organization" means—
5	(A) any organization described in section
6	501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986
7	and exempt from tax under section 501(a) of
8	such Code; or
9	(B) any not-for-profit organization orga-
10	nized and conducted for public benefit and op-
11	erated primarily for charitable, civic, edu-
12	cational, religious, welfare, or health purposes.
13	(5) State.—The term "State" means each of
14	the several States, the District of Columbia, the
15	Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands,
16	Guam, American Samoa, the Northern Mariana Is-
17	lands, any other territory or possession of the Unit-
18	ed States, or any political subdivision of any such
19	State, territory, or possession.
20	(6) VOLUNTEER.—The term "volunteer" means
21	an individual performing services for a nonprofit or-
22	ganization or a governmental entity who does not re-

ceive—

1	(A) compensation (other than reasonable
2	reimbursement or allowance for expenses actu-
3	ally incurred); or
4	(B) any other thing of value in lieu of com-
5	pensation,
6	in excess of \$500 per year, and such term includes
7	a volunteer serving as a director, officer, trustee, or
8	direct service volunteer.
9	SEC. 7. EFFECTIVE DATE.
10	(a) In General.—This Act shall take effect 90 days
11	after the date of enactment of this Act.
12	(b) APPLICATION.—This Act applies to any claim for
13	harm caused by an act or omission of a volunteer where
14	that claim is filed on or after the effective date of this
15	Act, without regard to whether the harm that is the sub-
16	ject of the claim or the conduct that caused the harm oc-
17	curred before such effective date.
	Passed the Senate May 1, 1997.
	Attest:

Secretary.

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